

1962

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A7637

Gov. Ross Barnett and says that those northern newspapers and northern leaders who are vilifying Governor Barnett and the State of Mississippi are not only hypocrites but they are sadly mistaken individuals.

## Cuban Prisoners

SPEECH  
OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1962

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, as the Members of this House well know, I have been in opposition to this abortive Castro blackmail and indemnity demand of dollars for prisoners, \$60 million. I see now that there is a suggestion that CIA funds may be used for this purpose.

I would like to ask anyone in this House, did they knowingly and willingly vote any money or any authorization that would permit \$60 million of the taxpayers' money or even foodstuffs to go to Fidel Castro, whom I thought Congress in its recent resolution said is the enemy of freedom, whom we are fighting, not helping—even authorizing the President to use force of arms to dispose of this Communist threat to the Western Hemisphere?

Why do we not be compassionate for American prisoners over there? I am just as compassionate for the prisoners Castro now holds as anyone. Why do we not follow up the situation in Cuba by a strong anti-Castro drive? I am compassionate for Americans who are prisoners in Cuba as well. I said yesterday there were 10 of them. I say now there are at least 20. I have a list of 10 right here.

Why are we not compassionate for American prisoners held in Cuba? Apparently we should be compassionate for all citizens of Cuba who are prisoners of Castro's communism—compassionate for the 100,000 other Cuban prisoners held by Castro on trumped-up charges in Cuban prisons—and certainly for the American prisoners held on charges of a trumped-up nature that Cuba will not even reveal the nature of to the Swiss Embassy.

If we are truly compassionate for all prisoners of communism and Castro's domination our efforts should be consistent with the position taken by this House and the Congress time and time again this session, to exert every effort and pressure to rid this hemisphere of Castro—rather than giving him this added strength in money and/or foodstuffs which he needs badly now because of the failure of his agrarian reform—failure which will have the effect of keeping him in power that much longer.

## The Main Splendor at the Golden Ox

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1962

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, we cannot bring back the easygoing way of life of the turn of the century, but we can bring back some of the graceful atmosphere and the good food of those days. We New Yorkers are very proud of our restaurants and the many varieties of excellent foods served there, and we consider ourselves as connoisseurs in this respect. But a delicious Kansas City stockyards steak of "the good old days" is something which even we New Yorkers prefer.

More than a decade ago a man out in Kansas City, Mo., conceived an idea, gave it much thought, and then decided to make it a reality. It was the idea to set up the Golden Ox Restaurant as a service to clients and associates in the stockyard industry in that city. That man was Mr. Jay B. Dillingham, president of the Kansas City Stockyard Co., today still the head of the company and one of the Nation's most industrious businessmen and promoters.

It was to be a nonprofit, convenience-type of operation catering primarily to the industry. Soon, however, its fame for unsurpassed quality food spread far and wide and its success became almost legendary. Today the Golden Ox ranks as one of the top three profit-producing restaurants in the country, and its annual gross is about \$1½ million.

This did not come about through sheer miracle. There is a long tradition behind it, the tradition of the Mark Twain country, its homelife, its hospitality, its love of good food and good cooking. There is a long history behind it, too, a history dating back to the Santa Fe Trail and the Chisholm Trail which were established as a means of bringing cattle to the stockyards of Kansas City. Today it is a part of the folklore of America.

It was in these stockyards in Kansas City that the now famous Kansas City sirloin steak was originated. In other words, these were the stockyards where the "steak is born," to quote a well-known writer. And this is where the Dillingham idea came in. It was not merely an idea to establish another restaurant, but one that would specialize in the best the stockyards can offer, with emphasis on quality, good cooking, and service in the turn-of-the-century Western atmosphere.

This explains the phenomenal success of Mr. Dillingham and the Golden Ox in Kansas City. In time, other areas of the country kept asking the company to open up similar type restaurants where people could enjoy individually selected and aged beef prepared and served in the Golden Ox fashion. About 2½ years ago a Golden Ox Restaurant was opened in

Denver, which also is enjoying great success and is doing a terrific volume of business.

Now the Golden Ox is coming to the Nation's Capital. Mr. Dillingham felt that his many friends on Capitol Hill, and the people of Washington in general, would welcome this type of a restaurant here. An excellent location was found at 1615 L Street NW., about midway between the Statler Hilton and Mayflower Hotels and in the very heart of Washington's finest business and shopping area. The official opening took place on Wednesday, October 10, 1962, and all indications are that it will be a great success. Before very long, I am sure, many people in government, politics, business, industry, the professions, and others, will come there to enjoy the pleasant atmosphere, the good food, and the excellent service.

Incidentally, Mr. Dillingham is an outstanding authority on the livestock industry and has served as an adviser to the Department of Agriculture on this industry. He is a close personal friend of two of our beloved former Presidents, Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, as well as Senator STUART SYMINGTON and many others in both Houses of Congress. He is also a former president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and was selected in 1957 as the Missouri "Father of the Year."

And finally, a word about the man who manages the Golden Ox Restaurant in Washington, Mr. Charles F. Snyder. Although only 30 years of age, he has had about 10 years of experience in quality food management in restaurants from Nantucket Island, Mass., to Dallas, Tex., his most recent position having been with the Marriott Motor Hotels. He was born and raised in the Pennsylvania Dutch country, has a B.A. degree from Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vt.

It was during his college years that he developed the desire to learn the restaurant business, and this has come to a successful and happy fruition. He has acquired extensive knowledge about beef and is considered an authority on fat beef cattle, and aging, selection and cutting of fine beef. He was manager of the famous Safari Beef House in Dallas and served as special training adviser to the Dallas Restaurant Association and the University of Texas Extension School. Mr. Snyder now resides with his wife and three children in Fairfax, Va.

These are the people who have now brought to Washington a taste of the graceful atmosphere and the good food of long ago. Mark Twain described it beautifully in his autobiography where, in speaking of the sumptuous meals of Midwest America of his day, he writes that "the way the food was cooked was perhaps the main splendor." At the Golden Ox this old Missouri tradition is today "the main splendor." Which only proves once again the spirit of enterprise, the great resources and the rich heritage of the American people, today and yesterday.

A7638

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

October 12

**Bulgarian National Day****EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF****HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 11, 1962*

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the Bulgarian National Committee recently held memorial ceremonies commemorating the 15th annual Bulgarian National Day for the fight for freedom, independence, and democracy.

The memorial ceremony commemorated the heroic death of Nikola Petkov, whose courageous death at the hands of Soviet tyrants has set a stellar example for freedom-loving people the world over.

I include the message of salutation prepared by me for the memorial ceremonies in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

**BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY—SEPTEMBER 23, 1962**

The history of Bulgaria is the saga of an ancient nation. The Bulgars, a Slavic people, settled Bulgaria in the seventh century. By the early 13th century Great Bulgaria stretched from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and from the Danube to the Aegean. It included the whole of the Balkan Peninsula except Greece. In 1393 the country was conquered by the Turks, and from the 15th through the 19th centuries the Bulgarian provinces were part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1875 the Bulgarian people revolted, and in 1878 Bulgaria became a principality. On September 22, 1908, Bulgaria became an independent kingdom under Czar Ferdinand I of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Since 1944, however, Bulgaria has been independent in name only. The invasion of her territory by the Red army reduced her independence to a trivial formality. The desperate battle of her people for liberation brought them not independence but slavery. Political dictatorship, economic control, police terror were the fruits of her valiant but vain struggle. The Red army, together with the fatherland front coup d'etat against the democratic government, succeeded in foisting on her an unwanted Communist regime. The Bulgarian Communist Party—which in 1944 numbered no more than 15,000 members—had been trying for a quarter of a century to seize power both by parliamentary and by violent means, but without success. Only with the help of an insidious outside agent could it attain its goal.

Today life is hard for the Bulgarian people. Drabness and poverty persist. As in all Communist-dominated countries, it is difficult to find goods in the stores. The housing problem in the cities is acute. For the Communist regime ignores the basic needs—material and spiritual—of the people. But the Bulgarian people have not given up hope. Communist propaganda and political repression have not succeeded in destroying their vision of freedom. Reports filter to us in the free world of discontent and of challenges of the Communist Party. A satirical story early this year in a Sofia weekly, for example, expressed popular boredom and annoyance with party agitators who swamp their audience with figures and statistics but who never answer questions like: "Why have electric lights to be turned off at certain times? Why is there no meat? Who is responsible and why?" The Communist Party is responsible; only they can answer "why."

The Communist Party is also responsible for the murder of Nikola Petkov, the heroic

Bulgarian patriot who was hanged on September 23, 1947. Petkov had denounced Communist tyranny, Soviet imperialism, and Soviet domination of the Bulgarian parliament. Petkov's courageous death set a heroic example that the Bulgarian National Committee has commemorated as the Bulgarian National Day for the Fight for Freedom, Independence and Democracy.

The commemoration of September 23 reminds us that the freedom-loving people of Bulgaria still cherish their inalienable rights of freedom and self-government. It is our sincere desire that it soon be independent once more. We are confident that the Bulgarian people will not give up hope, we commend them for their invincible courage; we express our deepest sympathy for their cause of liberation.

**The Honorable James C. Davis****SPEECH  
OF****HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 10, 1962*

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, many fine Members of this body will be leaving us at the close of this session, but none, in my opinion, will be greater missed than the Honorable JAMES C. DAVIS, of Georgia. Judge DAVIS has served here with distinction for 16 years. He has given his constituents, in the Fifth District of Georgia, excellent representation—and he has given to the people of the United States the benefit of his broad experience, his calm judgment, and his considered deliberation on matters of national scope.

As a member of the House District Committee, Judge DAVIS has rendered invaluable service in helping to administer the complicated and tedious affairs of the District of Columbia. Time does not permit a recitation of the scores of District activities in which he has had a role. His battles here have not all been won but the Judge has given unstintingly of his time and energies in trying to make this a better place in which to live.

He has likewise been a valuable member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He knows the problems of the Federal worker and has given much time and attention to the activities of the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission.

Judge Davis is a stalwart defender of States' rights and is about as strong on principle as any man I have ever known. He has refused to yield to the pressure of minority groups and has taken a vigorous stand against Federal usurpation of power. The Judge believes wholeheartedly in good government—and has done all he could to promote it—but he believes that government should be the servant of the people and not their master.

Not only the State of Georgia but the Nation has suffered a loss when Judge DAVIS leaves this membership. His place will be difficult to fill. His memory will linger long.

I wish to express my personal appreciation of his friendship and extend to him my best wishes for the years that lie ahead.

**General Flying Problems****EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF****HON. FRANK CHURCH**

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Friday, October 12, 1962*

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, this week the International Northwest Aviation Council met in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The council was founded and organized in Boise, Idaho, 28 years ago, and is now recognized as one of America's finest aviation seminars.

On the occasion of this 28th annual meeting of the council, an aviation pioneer, and president of the council, H. P. (Pete) Hill, of Idaho Falls, served as general chairman.

This outstanding group of international airmen and women came to Idaho Falls for the meeting from Alaska, Alberta, British Columbia, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Saskatchewan, Washington, the Yukon territories, and Idaho itself.

Idaho early recognized the great utility of the airplane and put it to use as a working tool in our State's growing economy; the State ranks second in our national use per capita of registered aircraft—used for personal and scheduled transport, for spraying, dustings, aerial surveys, range and forest fire protection and for many emergency uses. With this background, Idaho was an appropriate host for this interesting meeting.

Grover Loening, New York, one of America's "early birds" in the industry and who has been honored many times as an aircraft designer and builder, was the closing banquet speaker Wednesday evening.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a copy of his address to the meeting.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**GENERAL FLYING PROBLEMS****(By Grover Loening)**

The problems that arise in aviation development cover so broad a field, military and civil, that in the interest of brevity we must restrict ourselves, in this instance, to those particular phases of aviation that this council is most concerned with. Airlines and their troubles, the military field and its complexities, have a bearing on our thoughts, to be sure, but not as vital and current as the problems involved in local air traffic, general and private aviation activities, airport facilities and development in the smaller communities, and the various prospects for growth in usage of aircraft as a personal vehicle.

Some 80,000 privately owned aircraft, distinct from airline transportation aircraft (of which there are less than 2,000), are operating in the United States. These aircraft in the year 1962 will pile up about 13½ million flying hours and total almost 2 billion miles